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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 18,588. 號八十三百五千八萬一第 日一初月九年巳丁 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1917. 二拜禮 號六十月十年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[533]

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WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00	" " 10.00	" " " "
10.00	" " 11.00	" " " "
11.30	" " 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" " " "
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11.30	" " 12.00	" " " "
12.00	" " 12.30	" " " "
12.30	" "	" " " "
NIGHT GARS.		
8.30 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
		Every Half-Hour.
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We have just received a large stock
of Ceylonette Sleeping Suits suitable for
present wear, which we are offering at
special prices on account of high exchange.

\$4.75 per suit, 3 suits for \$12.00

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TELEPHONE 29

ANTIMONY BOOM PASSED.
WHAT CAUSED THE SLUMP IN
CHINA.

Although there has been no alteration
in England in the official price of met-
allurgical antimony, it has been increasingly
clear for some time past that the great
antimony boom is passed, writes the *Min-
ing Journal*, August 18th, continuing:—

We have always pointed out the neces-
sarily transitory character of such rises
in the past, which are due solely to the
requirements of modern warfare. Modern
wars have not been either sufficiently
general or protracted to furnish the
capital necessary to bring the latent
deposits of the world into production
on a large scale. The present enormous
war, however, has not only created an
exceptional demand, but has also, by its
duration and the immense amount of
money provided for supplies, filled that
demand on an overwhelming scale.

In this connection, (says the *N. Y. C.
Daily News*) a recent official report on
the industry in China, which is the main
source of supply, may be read with
interest. China last year exported in all
22,088 tons of regulus and crude—the
latter containing about 70 to 74 per cent.
metal—and 11,572 tons of ore. Antimony
ores are distributed over a wide area of
China, comprising the provinces of
Hunan, Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Kwang-
tung. In this region Changsha is the
chief centre of the business, but Wuchang
has a large refining works which smelts a
considerable amount of ore. The greatly
increased demand for antimony has
been immensely stimulated by the war;
and the Chinese, knowing well the great
resources of their country in this respect,
and the good quality of the metal which
they manufacture, opened an office in New
York, and were very successful for a time
in disposing of their products at excellent
profits.

But the demand also stimulated the
industry in other parts of the world; and
it is certain that, although there were no
complaints about the quality of their pro-
ducts, the Chinese sustained heavy losses
in 1916 in this business, because of the
severe depression in the market prices.
In January the Hankow Customs value of
antimony regulus was Hk. Tk. 886 a ton
and crude antimony Hk. Tk. 500. In
December the corresponding rates were
Hk. Tk. 218 and Hk. Tk. 113, the depre-
ciation being practically continuous
throughout the year. It should be kept
in mind, however, that exchange was
steadily rising.

That disaster swiftly followed is not
surprising. Some of the important
causes were due to the consolidation by
the large consumers as to their buying
requirements, especially in New York; to
the development in Spain of large sup-
plies of ore for Great Britain; to ores
from Bolivia coming into the market for
some months; and to shipments from
China to New York of large quantities
on consignment when prices were high,
resulting in a glut in New York.

The effects in China were that mines
and smelting works which were not
exceptionally well favoured with respect
to transportation and ore supplies could
not bear the financial strain, and had to
stop work; also several large companies,
trusting to the continuance of high prices
and to no new sources of supply being
opened up, over-specified, and failed.

WAR OFFICE RED TAPE.

Feigning to be drunk and acting for a
certain purpose, Sergeant William John
Brown, of the Canadian Military Police,
arrested Malcolm Ronald, 31, a private in
the 3rd Scots Guards, who was charged
before Mr. Francis, at Westminster, with
theft.

At midnight, the prosecutor, acting as
a decoy, pretended to be sprawling drunk
on some steps at Allington-street, near
Victoria Station, with a large bottle of
whisky protruding from his trousers
pocket. Prisoner came along and took
the bottle, and also a tobacco pouch, from
out of witness' pockets, nothing being
done to prevent him. Examining the
tobacco pouch under an adjacent street
lamp, prisoner remarked to a Canadian
soldier, in his company as part of the
police trap, "There is just a quid inside."
Lance-Corporal Willerton, of the Cana-
dian Military Police, said prisoner had
been previously seen to accost Canadians
whom he thought to be the worse for
drink.

Mr. Francis said the case was very
clearly proved, and he should like to
know the prisoner's military record.

A young lieutenant in the Scots Guards
said prisoner had been two years in the
Army, and his character might be describ-
ed as only fair.

Mr. Francis remarked that was very
general, and did not tell him much.
The officer said he was not allowed to
detail the prisoner's record or to show it.
He got into trouble once before for doing
it.

Mr. Francis (warmly)—Well, I don't
know what you are here for.
The Officer—I am supposed to state any-
thing merely in very general terms; that
is the Army order.

Mr. Francis—Well, it is the first time
I have ever been told that. During the
twenty-one years I have been a magistrate
I have always been informed of the pri-
soner's antecedents, and, in fact, the
papers have been handed to me to see.

The Officer—They were not supposed to
be.
The Magistrate—Who says it is wrong?
The Lieutenant—The commanding officer
of the Scots Guards, and the adjut-
ant as well.

The Magistrate—How long has he been
commanding officer of the Scots Guards?
Because we have had hundreds of these
cases before, and information has been
given. What is the object of an officer
attending here if not to assist the magis-
trate by telling him of a prisoner's record
in the Army? It is essential to know in
order that justice may be done, and I
will remand the accused until I do know.
It is an absolutely ridiculous position,
and you can take that message from me
to your commanding officer.

Prisoner was further remanded in
custody.

THE CONTROL OF FREIGHT
SPACE.

One of the minor horrors of war is the
freight-space broker (says the *Japan
Chronicle*). It may seem rather late in
the day to take particular notice of his
activities, but in view of the possibility
of State control of freight space upon
Japanese ships—partial control, if not
complete—it may lead to some improve-
ment in the present highly unsatisfactory
state of affairs to set forth briefly the
position as it stands today. A case we
have in mind is that of a foreign mer-
chant in Japan who wishes to ship goods
to India. Let us say he has five hundred
tons of a steamship company and explains his
wants. The freight clerk offers him fifteen
tons on the first available steamer and the
same amount of space on the next. At
this rate it would take about twelve
months to clear off the goods ready for
shipment, and here is where the space-
broker comes in. Although the *hau* fee
shipper is unable to get space for cargo
which he has all ready to put on board,
the broker—who has no cargo to ship and
never will have—is able in some extra-
ordinary way to get a very considerable
amount of space placed at his disposal,
which he proceeds to place at the disposal
of other people. The broker does not do
this altogether out of a patriotic desire to
facilitate Japan's trade. Consequen-
tly when the shipper explains the plight he
is in, with only fifteen tons of space given
him where he wants five hundred tons or so
at a premium. We have seen the docu-
ments in regard to a recent shipment to
an Indian port showing that while the
regular freight-rate was Y32 per ton, the
shipper paid the broker Y40, and on top of
this another Y3 for "extra charges,"
bringing the total rate up to Y43 per ton.
It thus happens that on the same steamer,
for the same class of goods, to the same
destination, the merchant is able to ship
a small lot in the space engaged by
himself at Y32 per ton, and a larger
consignment at Y43 per ton. This sort of
thing happens every day; we mention it
not as an item of news, but as a recent
example of what has been going on for
many months.

It is not only in regard to shipments
to India that this extraordinary state of
affairs exists. Granting that the
demand for space has increased enormously,
and that the available ton-
nage is capable of carrying only a part
of the freight offered, the most way of
distributing the space offering would be
to share it out among the company's
regular clients on a *pro rata* basis, accord-
ing to their previous requirements, at the
same time setting aside a proportion for
new consignments of sound standing.
No doubt there are many serious diffi-
culties in the way of such an equitable
distribution of available space as would
please all parties, but this much is
certain: that the activities of the freight-
brokers do nothing to alleviate existing
difficulties, but rather increase them.

Merchants engaged in export business
are faced with more difficulties nowadays
than have ever before been known. Their
cables are shockingly delayed and shat-
teringly mutilated, and as the world's tele-
graphic service is carried on under war
conditions no liability is admitted any-
where for loss resulting from delays,
mutilations, or even the complete dis-
appearance of messages. The difficulty of
understanding the requirements of the
client at the other end of the wire having
at last been overcome, it is found that the
market has jumped very considerably
since the first quotation was submitted,
necessitating further telegraphic com-
munication with further delays. The deal
at last being closed, the order is placed
with the manufacturers in Japan, and it
is not at all impossible that the merchant
here finds he has no place to put the goods
when they are ready for delivery. His
godown is full of stuff he has been unable
to ship, additional godown space cannot
be had for love or money, and the man-
ufacturer having no storage space himself
to spare threatens to dump the stuff in
the street outside the merchant's office.
This is not an imaginative or exaggerated
picture of conditions as existing in Kobe
to-day. Meanwhile inquiries have been
going on in regard to freight-space. Let
us say the goods are for London. The
merchant applies for a couple of hundred
tons on a certain steamer. It is explained
at the shipping office that the entire allo-
cation for Kobe, as made by the head office,
is two thousand tons, for which there are
a couple of hundred applicants requiring
from a hundred to a thousand tons each.
For the moment no information can be
given as to the space which can be offered.
Repeated visits to the shipping office have
brought varying replies, and the space
has been tremendously reduced. It is ex-
plained that the space has been reduced—
it is doubtful whether the steamer will
sail at all, and so on. Finally the mer-
chant is informed that his application for
two hundred tons is refused with regret,
but that an allotment of ten tons has been
given him. He learns that there is a
tremendous amount of cargo for South
Africa at 25s. a ton, with the result that
London cargo at 15s. is not looked upon
with any great interest by the shipping
company. He offers to pay Cape Town
rates for his London cargo, and may get
a bit more space that way. Meanwhile
the freight-broker has been busy, and the
worried merchant finds that by paying
this individual what he asks for space,
he can get another fifty or a hundred tons
on the very steamer which he has been
refused further space. There are a
number of men in Kobe and Osaka who
have made quite respectable fortunes—
respectable in size, if not in origin—by
this system of brokering freight space.
The steamship companies do not proun-
ce by it, the merchant does not profit by it;
the only people who get anything out of
it are the brokers, and certain others in
positions of authority who pull the strings
for them. If the Japanese Government
lines up with the Allies on the subject of
freight-control by the State, which is cer-
tain to mean a further restriction of the
amount of space available for the use of
the general merchant, this iniquitous
system of hawking freight-space by men
who should not have the option on a single
ton since they are not genuine shippers
does not intend to be must be effectively
stopped, and a more fair and equitable
distribution made of the space available
so that merchants are not compelled to
condone shady practices as an alternative
to going out of business.

PEKING NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, September 27th.

THE FLOODS—A HUGE AREA SUBMERGED.

After a summer of alternate drought
and drenching rains, which have been sore
trials to the farmers of the whole plain
of north-east China, the floods have come
as a crowning calamity. The interest of
the foreign community is, of course, con-
centrated upon Tientsin, where enough
damage has already been done to insure a
winter's inconvenience and discomfort
for all and very real misery for a great
number. Reports from the country, how-
ever, give evidence that the destruction
wrought in Tientsin is trifling compared
with that done in the great stretch of
flat country to the south and west of the
city. In Tientsin the Hun River, which
rises in the desolate and dusty country in
northern Shansi and carries with it a vast
amount of mud and sand and has there-
fore the same tendency as the Yellow River
to raise its bed and overflow the country,
is held responsible for the trouble, but
from the south of Pekingfu and from
other points on the Yellow River between
Kaifeng and the sea come reports of
breaks in the northern embankments of
the big stream, which, if true, must spell
disaster to a tremendous area inhabited
by many millions of people. At all
events, it is known in Tientsin that to the
west about 65,000 square miles of country
are under an average of four feet of water,
and that the swollen streams, running
through deforested country and still fed
by persistent light rains, are carrying
about three times the capacity of their
lower outlets.

The floods have been well advertised in
official circles and in the vernacular
papers for several weeks; but the serious-
ness of the situation did not impress itself
upon Tientsin until last Sunday and
Monday, in spite of the fact that rail
communication had been interrupted on
both the Peking-Hankow and the Tientsin-
Pikow lines. On Monday, however, it
was realized that all the country about
the native city and the foreign settle-
ments was a great lake and that the race-
course was under water. On Tuesday the
Japanese Settlement was four feet under
the flood and large forces of natives, An-
namites and British volunteers were put
to work upon the canal embankments and
upon improvised dykes about the French
settlement in an effort to hold the tide
within check. Military Governor Tsao
Kun, upon the instigation of the foreign
consuls, had the Tientsin-Pukow loop
line cut in several places to give the water
an outlet, and set about commandeering
food and boats. The native population of
the surrounding country and of the
Tientsin suburbs took refuge on the rail-
way and other embankments with their
household effects, and all trains to Peking
were crowded with refugees. There is
water in all the streets of the British
concessions, and sampans have been in
great demand as a means of conveyance.
At many crossings the water is four feet
deep, the electric light works are out of
commission, the water works have ceased
their supply, food and coal delivery is
irregular, and the weather is getting cold.
It is roughly estimated that if there is
no further rise and if a dyke can be built
around the concessions, they can be pump-
ed dry in three weeks. Assuming that
there is no more high water from up-
country, it will take more than 200 days
to drain the surrounding country. The
coming winter is, of course, a menace,
for if the water is not drained off it will
freeze and will be augmented in the
Spring by the annual Spring floods. The
Chinese are desperately pessimistic, view
the whole situation as a visitation from
Heaven, and are certain that if the Yellow
River has not already changed its course
it is bound to do so as a fitting climax
to an overwhelming calamity.

PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE—AMERICA'S
BENEVOLENCE.

A very interesting and important cere-
mony was performed at the beginning of
the week, when the corner-stone of the
new building of the Peking Union Medical
College was laid. There was a large
gathering of Chinese and foreigners,
among them being Dr. Paul S. Reisch,
the American Minister; Mr. Biely,
the American Charge d'Affaires; Ad-
miral Knight (the Commander of the
U.S. Asiatic Fleet), the Red Cross Mis-
sion to Russia (which was then in Peking,
on the way to America), representatives of
the various departments of the Chinese
Government, and educational and religious
institutions. The ceremony took place
in the Yu Wang Fu (Prince Su's Palace),
which was purchased by the Rockefeller
Foundation Endowment when they decided
to extend their work to Peking. Dr.
Francis McLean, the official deputized by
the Foundation Committee to take charge
of its work in China, said: "It is the
purpose of the Trustees of the Peking
Medical College to establish here an in-
stitution devoted to medical teaching and
research and the care of the sick, complete
(Continued at foot of next column.)

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, 6th October.

SWATOW WATER COMPANY.

It is reported that the Swatow water
company is not in a very flourishing con-
dition and that, if failure is to be avoided,
steps must be taken to improve the Com-
pany's prospects. On the other hand, the
consumers of water say that the fluid is
the most costly of all plain wares they
know of, and they complain that the
supply is neither constant nor is its colour
reassuring to the sight. It is a matter
of supreme importance to Swatow, as the
near resources of good water are non-
existent. Formerly foreigners living on
the Swatow side had to get their supply
from wells on the other side of the harbour
and engage water-boats to bring it across.
Recourse to this system would be a
calamity, and, according to reports, it can
only be averted by the services of a good
engineer.

EMIGRATION BUREAU.

An Emigration Bureau has been set up,
or is about to be set up, both in Canton
and Swatow, the inference being that
those emigrating from Swatow and
Canton are not dealt with in any case as
they should be. It is truly a pleasure to
note a spirit of altruism appearing in the
Cantonese Government!

CHINESE APPRECIATION OF FOREIGN MEDICINE.

It is reported that the Yungkong hos-
pital, in the county of Jaoping, is meet-
ing a great need in the populous neigh-
bourhood. It is run under the auspices
of the Swatow American Baptist Mission,
and much success has already attended
the doctor's labours. At present, however,
there is no room for purely hospital work.
The Chinese in the neighbourhood, realising
the value of a foreign doctor in their
midst, are now dealing with the problem
of finding a suitable site and of contribut-
ing the wherewithal to build a hospital.

HEMP-GROWERS IN A BAD PLIGHT.

Hemp-growers are in a bad plight. For
hemp is being sold at four dollars a hec-
tared cattie instead of at twenty dollars.
The reason given is that the cultivators
have been compelled to sell before the sea-
son, owing to the fact that the large
tobacco output has been a failure in con-
sequence of over-taxing of the plant by
greedy governments. Under normal con-
ditions, the money secured by the earlier
sale of tobacco enables the hemp-grower
to retain his hemp till the period in which
the hemp attains its maximum value.

SALE OF MAGISTRACIES.

It is reported that in this Cantonese
Province there are frequent sales of
magistracies; that a company is formed
which contributes into a common fund for
the purchase of the magistracy; that the
most suitable person in the company is
chosen for the post; and that the profits
of the post are returned to the company.
The story may account for the stories of
which one hears of the notorious in-
capacity of some of the magistrates.

THE IDEAS OF ISLAND CHINA.

Inland China lives in blissful ignorance
of the country being at war. Newspapers
penetrate the interior, but the fact that
China has declared war is treated as a
huge joke, and, as for Sun Yatsen, he is
declared to be in the pay of the Germans
and to have received enormous sums of
money recently in order to negotiate for
the transference of Germans to safe
quarters.

In every respect, and with the high
standards of work that are already
existent in the best of similar institutions
abroad. With the opportunity afforded to
Chinese students to secure a high-grade
medical education without going abroad,
and facilities for first-hand study of the
diseases and conditions peculiar to China,
we may look forward to great develop-
ments in medicine within the next gen-
eration in China. Dr. Reisch said that
those responsible for the present work were
animated by the same spirit and ideals
as those British workers of the mission
who had been conducting such useful work
in Peking. China had little to learn
from the West concerning control and
management, but in the exact application
of science China might learn much. After
the struggle in Europe was over, men
would again use their energy for the bet-
terment of the human race. The work
would therefore be of universal usefulness,
but primarily for the Chinese people.

H.E. Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of
Education, laid the corner-stone. "The
buildings so freely given to China," he
said, "are only an outward sign of Amer-
ican good-will. In future when people
derive actual benefits from the institution,
they will thank our foreign friends for
their benevolence. I am sure it will be
a means to further cement the existing
friendly relations between our countries."
The new college will be a magnificent
building furnished with all the appliances
necessary for study and research work.
Every branch of medical science and sur-
gery will be dealt with. The Rockefeller
Foundation has already allotted a million
dollars for the building, but many more
millions are to be spent on the work. Out-
side of the preparatory department, two
hundred of the higher grade students will
find accommodation.

A staff of forty of America's specialists
will have charge of the work, and in two
years time, the date when it is anticipat-
ed that the building will be ready for
opening, the Foundation hopes to be able
to claim to have the finest institution of
its kind in Asia.

THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9.15.

LAST CHANCE TO HEAR THE

FANTASTICS

IN THEIR

NO. 3 PROGRAMME!

COMPLETE CHANGE TO-MORROW.

NO. 3 PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT!

ELSIE BLACK in flute and piccolo—solos.
FERN FRENCH and HILVA FELSTEAD in two songs—"The Roses
HAVE MADE ME REMEMBER" and "LOVE IS A SLAVE," and a duet—
"DOWNS THE VALE."

RAY TRAYNOR in "Oh, Johnny, Oh!" and "I Stopped," Looked, and
Listened.

IVY ALDOUS and FRED KEELEY in "Back to the Farm" and a
"Double Dance without Music."

FRED KEELEY in "The Seacrow Dance."

INTERVAL.

HILDA FELSTEAD in "PADEREWA," "Isn't that just like a Man,"
"The Slippery Little Slide" and "Dipperly Adaptations."

REDHEAD WILSON in the Acrobatic Monologue—"FLANAGAN DID."

BILLIE SEATON in "To the Strains of the Wedding March," "Keep
your eye on the Girlie you Love," "The Violin my Great-Granddaddy
made," "Everybody's Doing it at the Seaside."

"There's a little bit of bad in every good little girl."

NELLIE BLACK, the Scottish contralto, in "Callin' HERRIN" and
"My Ain Folk."

LEONARD NELSON in "How's your Father?" "The Hornet Moon,"
"The Fellow I want to Get," and "There's a Gentleman Here
To-night."

Tickets \$3, \$2 & \$1.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S.

NO. 4 PROGRAMME

TO-MORROW

ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE.

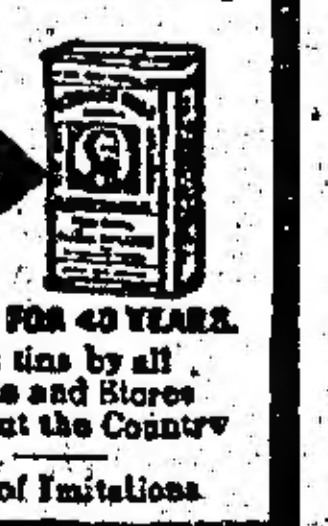
I say



**KEATING'S
LOZENGES**
cure the worst Cough

[1048]

Over 30 years ago the late Lord
Bessborough testified to the benefits
he received from HILROD'S
CURE, and every post brings
similar letters to-day.



**HILROD'S
CURE for
ASTHMA**
FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in time by all
Chemists and Stores
throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

[10174]

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Although the Ordinance prohibiting people from walking into licensed houses and obtaining liquid refreshment on credit aroused a good deal of discussion before it was passed, I do not suppose that anybody will be a penny the worse for the measure, while some will be a great deal better. At the same time, it would be difficult to imagine a weaker case than the Government made out for the reform. If they had said definitely that they desired to place a check upon the copious libations of the bar-lounger and wastrel, their attitude would have been both intelligible and commendable. But they appeared to be anxious, above all else, to disclaim any such intention. The Colonial Secretary, it is true, admitted that the measure might restrict the number of casual drinks which some people were in the habit of taking between meals, and predicted that any temporary diminution in receipts which might be experienced in public bars would be more than counter-balanced by the improvement in the general morale and self-respect of the customers. H.E. the Governor, however, was quick to assure the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell that the object of the Bill was not to stop drinking.

What then was its object? Presumably, to protect the publican from incurring bad debts. Now, there are seven publicans' licenses issued for the whole Colony, and the two principal hotels to which such licenses are attached were strongly opposed to any departure from the prevailing custom. Four of the remainder were apparently indifferent, and only the fifth sought for protection. As a rule, licensed victuallers are very well able to look after themselves, and if the chit system had been as disastrous to the interests of "The Trade" in Hongkong as the Government sought to show, it is only reasonable to assume that it would have been suppressed by common consent long ago. The idea of legislating for the benefit of one hotel is so preposterous that it is difficult to believe that this was the real motive. Is it possible to imagine similar consideration being shown to any other retailer? It is beside the mark to talk in this connection of the sale of beer being different from the sale of biscuits. Except in so far as the conduct of his business may be said to affect public morality there is no reason for discriminating between the licensed victualler and any other class of the community.

The dramatic production by the Colonial Secretary of a bag of unpaid chits for the sum of \$3,000, which one publican had amassed, reminds one of Sheridan's action in flinging down a dagger in the House of Commons while denouncing the practice of duelling, or to take a more recent parallel, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's production of the "big loaf" and the "little loaf" at a Tariff Reform meeting. When the Colonial Secretary spoke of the "chits we drink" those present might have been excused if they anticipated that he was about to perform a conjuring feat with the contents of his bag.

In regard to the system of chits, says the Colonial Secretary, we are sadly behind the rest of the world; we practically go back to the old village inn, where the inhabitants had their scores chalked up on the taproom door. Unfortunately, it is not only in this matter, as I have frequently pointed out, that we find ourselves forcibly reminded of a bygone age. That "reform is in the air we breathe," however, is shown by the Colonial Secretary's contempt for custom and precedent. He refuses to accept as sound the argument that because a practice has been followed for a great number of years no change is necessary or desirable. It is an argument, he points out, that ought to be used to bolster up practically every abuse that ever existed. If the Colonial Secretary continues in this strain he shall see him Chairman of the Constitutional Reform Association one of these days.

An "Irish" correspondent dwells with great approval upon the confession of H.E. the Governor concerning his last night in London. Only an Irishman, he says, could, with a touch of pride, admit publicly that "the bill next morning was something over £2 for my night's entertainment." A Scotman (continues my (Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG DOG AND CAT SHOW.

FIXTURE FOR DECEMBER 15th.

A meeting was held, last evening, at the office of Mr. H. J. Gedge, for the purpose of discussing the question of holding a Dog and Cat show this year.

There were present: Messrs. H. J. Gedge, G. W. Gegg, M. S. Northcote, J. H. Longinotto, G. H. Wilson, W. Logan, D. Logan and Dr. Lindsay Wood, Inspectors J. McEwen and J. Grant and Sergeant J. Pitt.

Mr. H. J. Gedge was elected to the Chair and Mr. G. W. Gegg was elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The Chairman said that it had been proposed to have another Dog Show and, with regard to the date, Mr. Longinotto had suggested to him that the date of the first show, viz., November 15th, would be too early. The dogs would not be in good coat by then and it would be too warm.

It was then proposed by Mr. Longinotto, and seconded by Sergeant Pitt, that a show be held on December 15th, subject to the permission of the Jockey Club Stewards.

The motion was unanimously agreed to. The suggestion to include Poultry and Pigeons was discussed and finally dropped.

The following General Committee was then appointed:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Dr. Forsyth, Commander Beckwith, R.N., and Messrs. J. McCarthy, J. Patterson, M. S. Northcote, J. H. Longinotto, N. J. Stabb, H. J. Gedge, A. H. Milroy and Sergeant Pitt. The following Working Committee was elected:—Messrs. J. H. Longinotto, J. McCarthy, H. J. Gedge and Inspector McEwen.

It was then decided to accept entries for cats and to ask Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. Danby to act as judges.

Messrs. T. F. Hough and W. Logan were elected Special Stewards. With regard to the judges, the Chairman said that Mr. Longinotto had had great experience in judging all sorts of dogs and had officiated at many shows in South Africa and elsewhere.

It was unanimously agreed that the judges should be H.E. the Governor, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Longinotto.

The Chairman proposed that unless there were at least 50 entries, no show would be held. This was agreed to.

The usual guarantees were then asked for and given, and the meeting terminated.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

2.45 p.m., Oct. 15th.
Typhoon in about 125 deg. Long. E. and 29 deg. Lat. N., moving N.

RES PUBLICAE.

O woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
When quoting lawyers beat the brow,
A versifying angel thou!

Yet, when in warfare they engage,
For public good, on public page,
The "Devil's Own" thou wilt admit—
Abstain from quoting Holy Writ.
AN ADMIRER OF "G.J."

correspondent) would blush at the mention of such extravagance. My correspondent concludes with the pious hope that he may meet His Excellency at the Liverpool Street Hotel on the first night of his return to London. He anticipates "a broth of a time."

Germany appears to be trying to play off upon the Allies the old trick of the clown in the pantomime, who gaily challenged all-comers to a bout of fast-cuffs on the condition that the contest did not begin until he gave the word and ended as soon as he cried "stop." For the benefit of those kindly-disposed people who see nothing unreasonable in this demand, but think that we ought to grasp the hand of the enemy as soon as it is extended and let bygones be bygones, a correspondent sends me the following apposite quotations from Shakespeare:—
"Mercy but murders, pardoning those that kill."
Romeo and Juliet, III., 1.
"Mercy is not itself that oft looks so."
"Pardon is still the nurse of second woe."
Meas. for Meas., II., 1.
ROBERTICK RANDOM.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A PUPIL OF FAGIN.

A small Chinese boy pleaded guilty to snatching a purse containing \$12.45 from the person of a Chinese shoemaker, at Wing Lok Street on Saturday.

The boy stated that he had been kidnapped and brought over to Hongkong from Macao about two years previously. His master had instructed him to steal.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the boy to ten strokes of the birch and ordered him to be sent back to Macao.

DOMESTIC INFELICITIES.

A Chinese was charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with assault.

It was stated that the accused married the complainant a few years ago, but they disagreed and the wife ran away and lived with another man. The matter had been brought before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs several times, and it was agreed that the accused should not interfere but allow his wife to remain with the man by whom she now has a family. On the 8th instant, it was alleged, accused went to complainant's house and assaulted her, throwing pepper in her face.

Mr. F. N. d'Almeida defended, and the case was remanded.

OPENED HIS MOUTH AND PUT HIS FOOT IN IT.

A Chinese was charged with the larceny of several pieces of jewellery and clothing valued at \$44 from a Chinese woman at Canton Road, Kowloon.

Inspector Gordon said the theft occurred at 2 a.m. on the 14th inst. at complainant's house. Complainant awoke to find her jewellery missing, and heard voices on the floor above, one admonishing the other to keep quiet. She recognised one of them and immediately reported the loss to the Water Police Station, describing the man, whom she knew. Accused, when caught, attempted to throw away the stolen articles.

Questioned by Mr. Wood, accused pleaded guilty, and stated that there were others concerned.

The case was adjourned.

A SMART CAPTURE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with stealing a gold watch and chain and sundry other articles to the value of \$95.

Sgt. Ingham deposed that while on duty at Kee Sang Pawnshop he saw a gold watch and chain answering to the description of those stolen from a Chinese shopkeeper at 194, Des Vaux Road West, on the night of the 12th inst. Upon being questioned, the accountant of the pawnshop said the watch had been pawned by a man, who gave an address in Jervois Street. Witness went there but could not find the man. After being identified by the complainant, the watch and chain were returned to the pawnbroker with instructions to detain anyone who came to redeem them. In that way accused was arrested.

Defendant protested that he won the watch in a raffle while coming down from Wuchow a week ago, but he was unable to describe it.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

JUNKMASTER AND OPIUM.

The master of a junk was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with attempting to export 3 casks of Government opium to Lantau.

Accused said he had the opium solely for the use of his foks. He allowed 50 mace each for the trip.

Mr. Tratman, Acting Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Office, stated that he knew of no arrangements for the consumption of opium in the junks. He should discountenance that practice, as it was, apparently, an offence. If he knew of that practice he would have ordered defendant to leave the opium in his office till the junk returned from Lantau. He should think that the mere fact of concealing the opium was an acknowledgment of defendant's knowledge of the offence.

His Worship explained to the defendant that he should not carry opium even for the crew's consumption, as his junk was trading between Hongkong and China and that to take opium to Chinese territory constituted an offence against the Chinese Government.

Defendant was fined \$50 and the opium was confiscated.

SPORT.

CIVIL SERVICE v. R.G.A.

This League match was played on the Civil Service Ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the home team by 4 wickets and 18 runs. Hamilton did the "hat-trick." Gr. Sherman, R.G.A., was very smart behind the sticks. He is understood to have been the Leicestershire's wicket-keeper at the outbreak of war. Scores:—

R.G.A.	
Gr. Green, c Hamilton, Wicket	2
Gr. Drummond, b Hamilton	9
Gr. Perkins, b Hamilton	7
Sgt. Telford, c Sub, b Bradbury	20
Gr. Sherman, c McCormack, b Hamilton	4
Lt. Wilkinson, c Bird, b Hamilton	10
Gr. Baines, not out	22
C.Q.M.S. Ross, b Hamilton	9
Br. Arnats, b Severn	0
Lt. Baker, b Hamilton	0
Sgt. Rivers, b Hamilton	0
Extras	19
Total	102

Bowling Analysis.	
	O. R. W.
R. W. Hamilton	8 25 6
R. C. Wicket	8 18 1
Hon. C. Severn, C.M.G.	4 13 1
B. W. Bradbury	5 5 2
R. E. O. Bird	3 — —

CIVIL SERVICE.	
R. C. Wicket, b Arnats	0
P. T. Lambie, c Telford, b Perkins	4
B. W. Bradbury, c Rivers, b Arnats	23
T. McCormack, b Perkins	24
R. E. O. Bird, c Green, b Baker	19
F. Ling, c Telford, b Baker	7
E. W. Hamilton, not out	34
W. H. Edmonds, C. Sara, and Hon. C. Severn did not bat.	9
Extras	9
Total	120

Bowling Analysis.	
	O. R. W.
Arnats	8 24 2
Perkins	9 33 9
Drummond	3 4 —
Lieut. Baker	7 35 2
Telford	2 15 —

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A meeting of the League Management Committee was held yesterday evening at Victoria Barracks, Major W. P. Hammond, presiding over a full attendance. The only business was to decide whether "Home" and "Away" matches should be played in the 2nd Division, or whether the teams should only meet once, as was the case last year. The fixture-list, arranging "Home" and "Away" matches was approved.

A meeting of the Referees' Board followed, those present being Major W. P. Hammond, G.S., Master-Gunner May, R.G.A., Mr. F. W. Black (Referees' Board Secretary) and Mr. F. W. Wright (Association Secretary). The following candidates presented themselves for examination:—Mr. Atwell, R.N.; Mr. McTavish; C. P. O. Ward, R.N.; Sgt. Frost, A.S.C.; C. Q. M. S. Renkes, R.E.; Spr. Townsend, R.E.; C. P. O. Leach, R.N.; and Spr. Waller, R.E. All the candidates passed the oral test, and matches will be arranged to give them the opportunity of being examined practically.

It is announced that the official handbooks will be ready for issue this week. They contain a great deal of useful and interesting information regarding local football, and can be obtained on application to the Hon. Sec. of the Football Association for the very modest price of ten cents.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

- All Divisions will parade outside the Law Courts on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 5.15 p.m.
Dress: Helmets, shorts, puttees, water-bottles, haversacks (fitted). Stretchers will not be required. The Bugle Band will attend.
- All Divisions will parade on the Cricket Ground on Thursday, 18th inst., at 2 p.m.
Dress: As above, water-bottles must be filled.
Each Division will send its Ambulance and Stretchers to the Murray Parade Ground on Thursday morning, and deposit them within the Ambulance enclosure.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
D. Supt., in Charge of District.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

MUSKETRY.
The Musketry Course, 1917-1918, is provisionally fixed to start on Sunday, December 2nd.

"OUR DAY" CELEBRATIONS.
No. 1 Platoon are warned to hold themselves in readiness for duty on Thursday, 18th October, at 2.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. Further Orders will be issued.

(By Order.)
T. F. HUGH, A.S.P. (R.).
Hongkong, 16th October, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



THE "PALL MALL" WHISKY.

11 YEARS OLD.

\$32 per case.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.

"OLD SQUARE"

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

\$30 per case.

WHITE HORSE CELLAR WHISKY.

Island of Islay and Glenlivet.

\$29 per case.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY.

OLD MATURED.

\$28 per case.

"PREMIER" WHISKY.

EXTRA OLD SCOTCH.

WRIGHT & GREIG, GLASGOW.

\$28 per case.

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR + DAY"

THURSDAY, 18th OCT., 1917.

MORNING:

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.
Or cheques may be sent now addressed to LADY MAY, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund").

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade competitions. Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens. New OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

Admission to Parade Ground, 50 Cents.
Admission to Gardens, \$1; Seats, \$5 enclosure and \$1 enclosure.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform (not including the Hongkong Defence Corps) admitted free; Children half-price for admission and seats.
Tickets for admission and seats obtainable at MOUTRIE'S, ROBINSON'S, ANDERSON'S and from Members of the WAR CHARITIES GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the Principal Banks.

[112]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

FOR

"OUR DAY"

PATRIOTIC RIBBONS

National Colours of the Allies in Several Widths.

"HEATHER DAY"

TARTAN RIBBONS

in Great Variety.

[10]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M. "OUR DAY".
By Order of the Committee,
R. HANCOCK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1917. [1161]

"OUR DAY"

During the Drawing of War Bonds
THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
BRIGADE
will give a Display on the Murray Parade
Ground.

MARCH PAST with the Brigade Bugle
Band at 3.15 p.m.
FULLY EQUIPPED FIELD HOSPITAL
TENT under charge of V.A.D. Nursing
Staff.

COMPETITIONS:—
1. Company Drill.
2. Kit Inspection, etc.
3. Stretcher Work and Field Practice
in First Aid [1162]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

SALE OF WORK IN AID OF CHARITIES FOR
CHILDREN.

TO be held in the grounds at Government
House, by kind permission of His
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
on
SATURDAY, 20th November, 2 to 6 P.M.
Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper
Albert Road.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Adults 20 cents
Children 10
All Members and Associates wearing M. C. L.
badges free.

A Children's Chinese play 3 P.M.
Children's Ballet & Variety Entertainment 5 ...
Tea and Refreshments, Lucky Wall, Xmas
Tree, Hoop La, Sweets, useful and attractive
articles on the various stalls for children and
grown-ups.
Prices moderate. No obits taken. [1163]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in
SHANGHAI, up to and for the
sum of \$400,000, current in Shanghai,
will be received by the TREASURY CHEST
OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,
until 11.30 A.M. on the 17th October, 1917.
The amount accepted is to be placed by the
tender to the credit of an account with
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available
on the 18th October, 1917.
Persons tendering to state alternatively
(a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable
in Hongkong on 18th October, 1917, required
for each \$1,000—Shanghai currency and/or
(b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai
per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer to the Lords
Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed
covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST
OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT,
and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERN-
MENT BILLS, etc."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the
tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on
application.
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby
notified that having regard to the provisions of
the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George
III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender
is subject to the express condition that no
Member of the British House of Commons
shall be admitted to any share or part in or to
any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby
made for the allotment of such (Bills).
"The provisions in question do not apply to
Contracts entered into by any incorporated
Company in its corporate capacity and made for
the general benefit of the Company."
Any further information can be obtained by
personal application to the TREASURY
CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.
F. J. THURSEY-PERHAM, Lt.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1917. [1164]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG,"
having arrived from the above ports Consignees
of Cargo by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
basement and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the
Wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 20th inst. will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined.
Claims against the Steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 16th October, 1917. [1165]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE POSTPONED ANNUAL MEETING
will be held in the Offices of Messrs.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. (Top
Floor), by kind permission, TO-MORROW
(WEDNESDAY), 17th October, 1917, at 6 P.M.
W. J. MORRISON,
Acting Hon. Secretary. [1160]

WANTED.

NURSE for two Children aged 3 and 5 years.
European or Portuguese.
Apply with references to
Mrs. W. L. LEASK,
No. 121, Peak. [1159]

MANAGER AND SECRETARY WANTED.

FOR Old Established Printing and
Stationery business in North China.
Must be a thoroughly experienced man.
Apply, with copies of testimonials, to—
Box 13,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1148]

WANTED.

BRITISH MEDICAL MAN, Special-
izes, is Open to Partnership,
practice, or long term Address—
Box 37,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1156]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED IMPORT and
EXPORT MAN, capable of taking
charge of the department. Only those with
experience need apply.
Apply to—
"EXPORT"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1147]

WANTED.

AN experienced and reliable CHINESE
SHIPPING CLERK, State previous
experience and salary required.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1143]

G. R.

WANTED.

AN EUROPEAN is required for the post of
AN ASSISTANT to the Superintendent
of Chart and Chronometer Dept., Royal
Naval Dockyard, Hongkong.
Candidate must be methodical, a neat
calligraphist, trustworthy and reliable. No
previous technical knowledge necessary.
Hours—8.45 A.M. to 5.0 P.M. daily, Saturdays
(and Sundays if necessary) 8.45 A.M. to Noon,
and he must be available at all times if
required.
Rate of pay \$200 per month and overtime
for all attendances in excess of 56 hours a
week.
Applications to be made to the Superintendent,
Chart Dept., R.N. Yard. [1150]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Re THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO
YUK STEAMSHIP COMPANY
AND THE HOP YICK STEAMSHIP
COMPANY OF HONGKONG.

AT the request of the Partners of the
above named Firms, the CREDITORS
of THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO YUK
STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HOP YICK
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, whose Claims have not
yet been filed, are required to send in particu-
lars of their Claims in Writing on or
before the 17th day of October, 1917, to the
Undersigned, Mr. C. A. DA ROZA, of No. 7,
Queen's Road Central, only for the purpose of
verification by the Partners of the said
Firms.
This Notice is given solely to ascertain the
true liabilities of the said Firms.
C. A. DA ROZA,
Receiver and Manager.
Hongkong, dated the 11th day of October,
1917. [1146]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY LIMITED.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of
the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6,
Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY,
the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M.,
for the purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts and the Report of the General
Managers for the year ending the 31st July,
1917, and electing a Consulting Committee
and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 15th to 20th of October,
1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1130]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No.
14011 in this Company standing in the
name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama,
Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expira-
tion of one month from the date hereof the
above document be not forthcoming, another
Certificate for the said Share will be issued
by the Company and thereafter no other will
be acknowledged.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1118]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4308 for two
Shares Nos. 8771 and 17548 in this
Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA
JOSEFA CARNERO DE LECAROS (deceased), late
of Mexico, has been LOST, and if at the expira-
tion of one month from the date hereof the
above document be not forthcoming, another
certificate for the said Shares will be
issued by the Company and thereafter no other
will be acknowledged.
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119]

AUCTION

For Sale
by
Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the
Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-
up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time
to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1914, 11 of 1915,
XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted
in this State:

All that land known as THE
BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting
of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33
perches held under East Coast
Country Grant No. 49 for 999
years from 1883, RENT FREE.
About 275 acres of the land is
planted with rubber (150 acres
in bearing) and 50 acres with
coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within
5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good
condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (30' x 30') containing 3
bedrooms, dining room and veran-
dah. Corrugated iron roof, plank
walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (63' x 93'). Corrugated iron
roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated
iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated
iron roof, plank walls, cement floor.
Contains 3 hand machines, 25 latex
pails and over 9,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14').
Plank walls, thatched roofs.

The above property will be
sold by Public Auction in the
Court House at Sandakan at
12 o'clock Noon, on SATUR-
DAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE
HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS)
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based
on a report on the Estate by the Honourable
Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the follow-
ing conditions:—

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid
on purchase and the balance by monthly
instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest
at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged
on instalments overdue and default for 30
days will invalidate the sale and render the
deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement
will be executed by the liquidator
undertaking to complete the transfer of the
estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment
of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special
conditions:—

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject
and not under any foreign influence; he will
be required to satisfy the Governor that no
person of enemy or foreign origin is directly
or indirectly interested with him in the pur-
chase, and he must make such statutory
declaration in that behalf as may be required
by the Governor.
- (2) For the purposes of this sale any person
entitled under the Land Laws of North
Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed
to be a British subject.
- (3) In the case of a Company formed for
the purpose of acquiring the business its
Memorandum of Association must contain
special provisions, to be approved by the
Governor, to exclude the possibility of the
Company falling under foreign control.
Generally speaking, it will be necessary to
prevent more than one-fourth of the shares
or the voting rights being held by, or subject
to the control of, foreigners.
- (4) In the case of a Company already in
existence, if the Articles of Association do
not already so provide, they must be altered
in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so
as to exclude the possibility of the Company
falling under foreign control, and the Direc-
tors must furnish an undertaking to use their
best endeavours to have the provisions
referred to above inserted in the Memorandum
of Association if legislation should be
introduced enabling the Memorandum of
Association to be altered by the insertion of
such provisions.
- (5) Should the Governor for any reason not
approve of the purchaser, the contract may
be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit
will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be
obtained on application to the
undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator.

RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
29th June, 1917. [813]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should
apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE
STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under
the REGISTRATION or PERSONS
ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particu-
lars required may be obtained at the
G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine
not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S

"Imperial Institute"

SCOTCH

WHISKY

The Whisky of your forefathers

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616

DEATH.

BRAGA.—At Macao, on Sunday, 14th
October, 1917, DELFINO ("CHAPPIE")
BRAGA, the dearly loved son of Mr.
and Mrs. J. P. Braga, aged 17 years. [1157]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. KRAFT and Mrs. F.
E. McHUGH wish to thank their many
friends for the kind sympathy shown
them in their sad bereavement. [1158]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 16TH OCTOBER, 1917.

THE POSITION IN GERMANY

The mutiny in the German Navy is the
first indication that we have had of any
serious discontent among the well-
disciplined forces of our chief enemy.
From time to time we have heard of
demonstrations by sections of the civilian
population, but these have been quickly
and ruthlessly suppressed, and all specu-
lations regarding the possibility of the
war being brought to an end by a general
uprising have been discounted by
belief in the German people's submissiveness
and blind obedience to orders. In
any case, the people could have no chance
while the armed forces of the nation re-
mained true to their training. Now
comes the totally unexpected and startling
news of a revolt in the Navy. The
seriousness of the movement is perfectly
evident from the severely censored reports
which have come to hand. In addition to
the death penalty, sentences aggregating
two hundred years' hard labour have
been passed upon the sailors implicated.
The occurrence has been the cause of an
uproar in the Reichstag. Admiral von
CARSTEN has resigned, and there seems a
probability that the new Chancellor
will soon follow his example. The
mutiny has been described—and may
rightly be regarded, in all the circum-
stances—as one of the most astounding
incidents of the war. To make matters
worse, there is a strong and growing dis-
inclination, it is said, on the part of
seamen to serve in the submarines, and
several have been shot for refusing. Let

this spirit of revolt enter into the ranks
of the Army and the end will be in sight.
The Socialists have long been a strong
party in Germany, and, although at the
commencement of hostilities the majority
of them abandoned their professed prin-
ciples, the privations and sufferings
caused by the war have steadily weakened
their alliance with the Junkers, and the
mutiny is but the first fruit of the pro-
paganda which they are carrying on in
steadily increasing volume. It was openly
declared in the Reichstag that hundreds
and thousands of men and women, includ-
ing troops at the front, are behind the
Socialist party, which Bismarck attempt-
ed in vain to suppress, and the Chancellor
received a significant warning that he
could not hope to succeed where his great
predecessor failed. Some, at least, of the
Socialist Deputies have confidence in the
strength of their position and have no
intention of allowing themselves to be
intimidated by the Government.

Clearly, all is not as well with the
German people as their leaders would
have us believe. The authorities cannot
be ignorant of the state of public opinion,
and their recent attempts to secure peace
by negotiation are attributed in many
quarters to their knowledge of the
declining morale of the troops and the
growing unrest among the people. Nor
is the prospect likely to improve as the
months pass. In Flanders and France—
where the war will be decided—the Ger-
mans are being relentlessly driven back
from the strong positions which they had
taken up and are suffering casualties
consequently estimated at seventy-five
per cent. in excess of our own. The most
recent investigations show, also, that
Germany's economic position is steadily
growing worse. The 1917 harvest is
stated to be forty-five per cent. below that
of normal years. A failure of the fodder
crops is seriously affecting the breeding
industry and the milk supply, while the
price of bread has been doubled
and the weekly meat ration to each person
has again been reduced to half-a-pound.
Publication of the statistics of births and
deaths has been discontinued owing to the
alarming figures. In these circumstances
it seems almost ludicrous for Baron
KUEHLMANN to boast that Germany will
never make a concession in any form
regarding Alsace-Lorraine so long as a
single German can hold a gun, and for
General HINDENBURG to assure the
German National Chamber of Commerce
that England shall feel the sharpness of
the sword until she perishes. Germany
will have to give up Alsace and Lorraine
and many other pretensions to which she
is clinging before she can hope to wel-
come back peace which she so rudely
banished three years ago.

The Hongkong Stock Exchange will be
closed on "OUR DAY" at one o'clock in
the afternoon.

The postponed annual meeting of the
Hongkong Football Club will be held to-
morrow evening.

The Government Offices and Schools
will be closed at 1 p.m. on "OUR DAY"
(Thursday next).

A Sale of Work will be held under the
auspices of the Ministering Children's
League at Government House on Novem-
ber 3rd.

The weekly Religious Meeting of the
Helena May Institute will be conducted
this afternoon at 5 o'clock by the Rev.
T. Robinson. It will be open to all
women.

The "Fantastics" played to a large
and appreciative House last evening.
Their programme will be completely
changed again to-morrow (Wednesday)
evening.

Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Pritchard, D.S.O.,
R.G.A., who on the outbreak of war was
the Officer Commanding the 88th Com-
pany, R.G.A., has been appointed
Brigadier-General R. A. with temporary
rank as such.

Commander E. F. Gregory, who was
stationed in the Hongkong Dockyard a
few years ago, has been appointed to
H.M.S. "Cormorant." He entered the
Royal Navy in 1888 and reached his pre-
sent rank in December, 1906.

The prospectus of the Technical In-
stitute for the ensuing session has been
issued. In addition to the usual subjects,
there will be classes for the following:—
Sanitation, by Dr. C. W. McKenny;
M.D.; Care of Infants, by Mrs. Hickling,
L.E.C.P. and S., D.P.H.; and Cookery,
by Miss L. Heang.

It is announced that during the Draw-
ing of War Bonds on "OUR DAY" the
St. John Ambulance Brigade will give a
display on the Murray Parade ground.

The trial of three Indians on a charge
of murder was reopened at the Criminal
Sessions, yesterday, before the Puisne
Judge. The hearing was commenced be-
fore the Chief Justice, but had to be post-
poned on account of his sudden indis-
position. The greater part of the
evidence for the prosecution—all of which
is now, of course, being repeated—has
already been published in these columns.

HEATHER DAY.

PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF THE
PROCEEDS.

Last night a meeting in connection with
the organisation of Heather Day (30th
November) was held under the Chairman-
ship of the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Presi-
dent of St. Andrew's Society.

Mr. R. Sutherland, Chairman of the
Heather Day Committee, said it had
been suggested that it would be advisable
to make known in advance how the fund
to be raised by Heather Day this year
would be allocated. He had sounded the
members of St. Andrew's Society Com-
mittee and they all agreed that what is
collected this year should go to Scottish
hospitals for wounded soldiers, and be re-
quested all conveners, lady conveners,
and their assistants to let everyone know,
exactly what that meant. They should
impress upon the public that such hos-
pitals are dealing with all nationalities.
Certain hospitals in Scotland specialize
in certain treatment, and wounded men
from all regiments are sent to them. Last
year £1,000 collected on Heather Day
was sent to the Scottish National Red
Cross Hospital at Bellahouston. That
Hospital had an clerical treatment ward
in which the limbs of wounded men,
which would otherwise become withered
and useless, were in many cases restored.
Heather Day would only be Scottish to
the extent that St. Andrew's Society had
made itself responsible for the collection,
and the money raised would go to Scot-
tish institutions which, as he explained,
took in all and sundry, regardless of
nationality, just as Scottish soldiers were
taken in and treated on equal terms with
Englishmen in hospitals in England.

The meeting then discussed prelimi-
nary arrangements, the following being
appointed to take charge of the various
districts:—Miss Neave and Mr. D. Gow,
Kowloon; Mr. Murray Scott and Mrs.
Templeton, Taihook; Dr. and Mrs. Black,
Central District; Mrs. Sutherland and
Mrs. Chatham, Peak District; Mr. and
Mrs. Shaw, East Point; Captain and
Mrs. Milroy, West Point and Harbour.
Each of the foregoing sub-committees
were given power to appoint their own
assistants.

It was left to Mr. Nicholson to
communicate with Canton, Swatow,
Amoy, Formosa, etc., with regard to the
participation of the Scottish communi-
ties in those places.

Dr. Forsyth was placed in charge of
the arrangements for a motor-car proces-
sion on the morning of Heather Day.

It was announced that H.E. the Governor
had kindly granted a full holiday on
Heather Day to all British schools and
a half-holiday to all other schools.

Before the meeting closed the Chair-
man of the Committee announced that
another committee is arranging an old
Scottish Fair to be held on Murray
Parade Ground, particulars of which
will be published later.

"OUR DAY."

LADY MAY ROSE FUND.

Subscriptions already acknow- ledged	1,085
Hongkong Stock Exchange	500
Messrs. Macdonald & Co.	100
Mr. J. Scott Harston	100
Mrs. E. Howard	50
H.E. Major-General F. Ventu	50
Messrs. Dragon Cycle Co.	25
China Overseas Trading Co.	25
Mons. E. Leable	25
Mrs. Li Ping	25
Mrs. A. Ritchie	25
Rev. F. Monneret	10
Subscriptions through Mr.	
Lau Chu Pak	10
Mr. Ho Wing	10
Mr. Leung Yan	10
	25
	\$5,945

THE WAR.

RAIDS AND ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN GERMANY.

COALITION GOVERNMENT FOR CANADA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.
SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, October 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Artillery was active during the night, to the north-east of Ypres. We repulsed reconnoiters to the west of Becelaere and north of Pœucappelle. We successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Hulluch.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German wireless official message states:—Five French counter-attacks to the north of Vaucelles mill failed.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Eastern County troops successfully raided to the south-east of Monchy-le-Preaux. Friday's prisoners now number 943, including forty-one officers.

A British air patrol on Saturday encountered a formation double our strength and a determined fight ensued. Four of our machines have not returned.

Allied machines arriving too late to participate saw several enemy machines falling uncontrolled.

BRITISH OFFICER'S AUDACITY.

LONDON, October 15th.

Reuters' Correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The weather has cleared up, renewing the opportunities for aerial activity. Nevertheless, the battle zone is a vast weltering panorama of mud isles and countless green shell-pools. A remarkable instance of the coolest individual daring is being told of an officer. A nest of German snipers were firing at our stretcher-bearers, although the enemy stretcher-bearers working alongside for a considerable time were not molested. After a number of ours had been shot down, an officer carrying the Red Cross flag walked boldly to the snipers hiding place and proceeded in the most vigorous German to tell the snipers what he thought of them and their barbarity. Thereupon he returned safely. Afterwards not a single shot came from the snipers' nest.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

PARIS, October 14th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery struggle is fairly lively on the Aisne front, especially in the Pantheon district and the Vaucelles and Californian plateaux.

PARIS, October 15th.

A communiqué states that there is lively artillery activity on the Aisne front, especially in the plateau region on the right bank of the Meuse.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WEATHER RESTRICTS OPERATION.

LONDON, October 14th.

The Admiralty announces that the weather restricted the naval aircraft operations yesterday, but one of our fighter patrols at Ostend shot down an enemy machine in flames.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SWEDISH CABINET.

STOCKHOLM, October 15th.

M. Eden, the Liberal leader, has been requested to form a Cabinet owing to the failure of M. Widen to do so.

SIR EDWIN MONTAGU AND INDIA.

STRONG CRITICISM BY A LONDON NEWSPAPER.

Apart from the *Morning Post*, there has been no comment hitherto on the Indian situation. An article in the *Post* on the 10th inst., headed "Mischief in India," violently attacked the appointment of Sir Edwin Montagu owing to his family connections, and animadverted strongly upon his political programme, which is some form of Home Rule for India, as rash, and probably disastrous at any time, but certainly now when the situation demands most delicate, firm, and careful handling. The article further condemns vehemently Sir Edwin Montagu's treatment of the Annie Besant question. He says she is the innocent tool of agitators, who desire the expulsion of British power from India, whose aims are violent, and whose means are unscrupulous and subtle, though their numbers are small. Sir Edwin Montagu, desiring to give a shining example of his sympathy with the agitators, dramatically liberated the lady. The *Post* protests with all its force against this policy of attempting to court popularity and conciliate hostility. It cites the mischief done in Russia by too potent draughts of the heady liquors of democracy. Such tipples might reduce the unaccustomed heads of the Indian people to a state of raging fury.

CANADA'S COALITION GOVERNMENT COMPLETED.

LONDON, October 15th.

The *Times* Ottawa Correspondent states that Sir R. L. Borden has completed the Coalition Government.

Following the British precedent, it is proposed that the Inner War Cabinet shall be composed of four Conservatives, and three Liberals.

Public opinion, throughout the Dominion, is strongly in favour of the new Coalition Government, as it most likely means the sinking of differences and the uniting of the followers of both parties as one people, while the war lasts.

The *Times*, in a leading article, pays a tribute to Sir R. L. Borden's indomitable patience and good faith in securing this triumph, and says there is now good hope that Quebec will cease its attitude of isolated hostility.

REDUCING THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

FIGHTING STRENGTH NOT WEAKENED.

PETROGRAD, October 15th.

The Minister of War stated that the forthcoming disbanding of the 18th, 189th and other classes of men would not weaken the fighting strength of the Army.

THE PRELIMINARY PARLIAMENT.

PETROGRAD, October 15th.

The Preliminary Parliament will comprise 388 representatives of the Democratic Parties and 167 representatives of the bourgeoisie.

The first sitting has been fixed for November 18th.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

CRIMINALS GIVE TROUBLE.

PETROGRAD, October 14th.

Bands of criminals and deserters began to pillage Kharkoff on October 10th. They were frustrated by the troops, who are checking the excesses.

Martial law was proclaimed in the evening after all-day fighting.

Similar disorders, provoked by the scarcity of food, have taken place in various towns in the provinces of Bessarabia, Padolia, Ekberon and Astrakhan, but these have been speedily suppressed.

DR. MICHAELIS MUST GO.

ZURICH, October 15th.

The Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the organ of the German Social Democrats in Austria, says that Dr. Michaelis must go, as his position is untenable. During his short term of office he has heaped disaster upon disaster and the position in Germany to-day is one of unprecedented difficulty, needing a great personality to deal with it.

FAMOUS NOVELISTS KILLED

LONDON, October 15th.

Claude and Alice Askew, the well-known novelists, have been killed through enemy action, at sea.

THE FINNISH DIET.

PETROGRAD, October 15th.

The Finnish Diet will be convoked on November 1st.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE COTTON POSITION.

LONDON, October 14th.

The Manchester correspondent of the *Times* says the position as regards available cotton continues to improve and it is believed that at the end of the prescribed period of curtailed production the restrictions will be removed or greatly modified. The new census is expected to show that stocks are still large and with importations equal to requirements.

The United States has exported to Britain 400,000 bales since August 1st, which exceeds the consumption in England during that period. The Control Board aims at securing the importation of two bales to every single bale consumed, until the Liverpool stocks reach a satisfactory quantity. The removal or modification of the above-mentioned restrictions will be welcomed, especially as business in cloth has improved.

GERMAN LANDING ON ISLANDS IN RIGA GULF.

FOUR ENEMY DESTROYERS SUNK.

LONDON, October 14th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—We repulsed an attempt to capture the pier at Moen Island. The fight at Oesel Island continues. The enemy is pressing us back in a south-westerly direction.

The Germans continued their disembarkation on Saturday, under the protection of very large naval forces. Simultaneously, several enemy ships engaged the shore batteries.

At Dago Island our batteries sank four torpedo destroyers, and an enemy cruiser went aground.

Overwhelming gunfire destroyed a battery, enabling a small detachment to land which was unable to maintain its position and returned to its ships.

Since yesterday morning our ships prevented the enemy entering the waters between Dago Island and Oesel Island.

Our ships did not suffer appreciably. Our torpedo-destroyers in the Baltic destroyed eleven schooners.

TWO TOWNS AFLAME.

A German wireless official message states:—We are advancing south-east of Oesel Island, and the towns of Zerel and Arensburg are aflame.

PETROGRAD NOT IMMEDIATELY MENACED.

PETROGRAD, October 14th.

The Minister of Marine learns that eight Dreadnoughts, a dozen light cruisers, forty torpedo-boats and thirty mine-sweepers participated in the German landing at Oesel Island.

Experts recognise the seriousness of the move, but do not consider that Petrograd is immediately menaced.

The Naval General Staff, telegraphing at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, reported that the enemy had gained possession of the north-eastern part of Oesel, had arrived near Arensburg, but had only demonstrated against Dago.

M. Kerenky has sent a message to the Baltic Fleet imploring it to do its duty.

WINTER ON ITALIAN FRONT

UDINE, October 14th.

A premature winter has begun, with snowstorms and gales in the Trentino. Rain has caused floods on the Isonzo and the Carso, transforming valleys into lakes of mud, and torrents, rendering them impassable.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN GERMANY.
CONDITIONS BECOMING WORSE.

LONDON, October 14th.

Fresh information regarding the economic situation in Germany indicates that the position is becoming worse. The corn crops have failed and the outlook for oats and barley is bad. Investigations show that the 1917 harvest is forty-five per cent. below normal years. A certain amount is expected from the Roumanian granaries. The failure of fodder crops is seriously affecting the breeding industry and the milk supply. The price of bread is generally beginning to double. The weekly meat ration is reduced again to half a pound. Trade and industry, excluding munitioning, are practically at a standstill. The shortage of raw material is growing, as is also the transport difficulty. The publication of births and deaths statistics is suppressed, owing to the alarming figures. The conditions in Austro-Hungary are infinitely worse.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S POST.

LONDON, October 14th.

It is expected that Sir John Simon will be appointed to a high non-combatant post in the Army in France.

Lloyd's News says that he will be an Intelligence Officer in the Air Service.

KAISER AND KING FERDINAND IRATERNISE.

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

At Sofia, King Ferdinand and the Kaiser made effusive speeches at a banquet welcoming the latter.

HOME TROOPS AS GOOD AS OVERSEAS.

JUSTICE TO BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, October 14th.

The Duke of Connaught, addressing Volunteers at Birmingham, said "he was anxious to remove the impression that special praise had been meted out to the Dominion troops, without full justice being done to the Home troops. Well as the Dominions troops had fought, the Home troops had fought with equal distinction. The larger proportion of casualties, amongst the latter showed that no troops could have done more excellent work."

FOOD SCARCITY IN LONDON

LONDON, October 14th.

Yesterday was described as the most difficult day of the war up to the present for week-end shoppers. In London, tea, sugar, rice, butter and margarine were practically unobtainable.

THE EFFECT OF ASSISTING GERMANY.

DUTCH SHIPPING TO ENGLAND STOPPED.

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

According to *Maas Boek*, in consequence of the Anglo-Dutch difference all Dutch shipping to England is stopped.

UNITED STATES ACCUSED.

The President of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, interviewed, referred to the seriousness of the British action, cabled on the 11th instant. It particularly affected communication with the Dutch Indies, and he foreshadowed the possibility of Germany considerably discontinuing traffic, which, however, was promised until November 15th. He cryptically accused the American Government of playing a big game.

BRITISH MERCHANT SAILORS APPEAL.

AFTER THE WAR PUNISHMENT OF GERMANS PROPOSED.

LONDON, October 14th.

A great meeting at Cardiff of sailors and firemen, to devise after-the-war punishments for the Germans for their U-boat crimes, passed a resolution asking their employers to refuse to employ Germans on land and sea; requesting the public to refuse to buy German goods; and desiring master mariners to refuse to salute the German flag, the boycott to continue for at least two years, and an additional month to be added for every future crime.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 14th.

Silver is quoted at 41d. per ounce. The market is dull.

PATCHED-UP PEACE NOT WANTED.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S BELIEF.

LONDON, October 14th.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking to the workers at Loughborough, said that they did not want a patched-up peace which would only bring about another war ten years hence.

CAPTAIN CLYDE.

[BY NEIL MUNRO.]

Child of the hills, and innocent,
It played among the glens,
Hearing the curlew's evening plaint,
The morning bleat of pens;
The only burden that it bore,
Blown petals of the whin,
Its only passion but the roar
Of cataract and lin.

Uprose a sudden wind that cried
Imploping from the sea;
Clyde hung at portals of the tide,
And felt its witchery;
Only one water clings upon
The circle of the world.
The same that laps to Lamington,
On Labrador is hushed.

"Ocean and river, we are one;
Thou, fresh from mountain walls,
Art but a part of floods that run
Through the cleft of the Dardanelles.
The salted seas are thine estate,
Wake from thy pastoral dreams;
Bear us no more dead leaves for freight,
Be Captain of the Streams!"

Forget the linn among the whins,
Where the yellow troutlet leaped,
Pools where, to cleanse them from their sins,
The stars of evening stooped.
Into the sunken crimson-barred,
The wakened river stole,
And in the dirt of dock and yard,
Found its immortal soul!

No more the bees from the linden trees
Hummed to the Clyde at morn;
Day broke in tumult on its quays
At the sound of the shipyard horn;
No more the sedge by the water edge
Bent o'er it as in prayer;
Girded and gaudy and building-stage
Towered giddily in air.

Petal a' whin, between the neaps
No more went down its weirs,
But every spring-tide launched its ships
For over a hundred years.
Never a port in all the earth,
Where merchants could ride,
But spoke the name and knew the worth
Of old bold Captain Clyde!

Came there a day when terror woke,
As in the Apocalypse;
The seventh seal of the Book was broke
And the sea-floor strewn with ships.
A moment mourned the engineers
The wrecked things of their craft,
And then, at the taunt of the buccaniers,
Turned to old Clyde and laughed!

From their mountain groins they plucked
The pines,
And splintered them into spars,
On their furnaces fired they poured their
mines.
And quenched the night of stars,
No more as men, but gods they toiled,
Like magic wands their tools,
They stretched out keels as though uncoiled
Like cotton-thread from spools.

As great cliffs pried from Scotland's side,
And rendered animate,
Their new armadas caught the tide
In one continuous mass.
"If they emptied of ships the ocean main,
And the very sea-plains dried,
By God, I could fill them both again!"
Cried bold old Captain Clyde.

Glasgow Herald.

A FEARFUL PHOBIA.

DREAD OF DUG-OUTS DISPELLED BY DREAM MEMORY.

A remarkable case of claustrophobia—the fear of being in an enclosed space—is told in the *Lancet* by Captain W. H. R. Rivers, M.D., the patient being a doctor who joined the R.A.M.C. early in the war. All his life he had been afraid to pass through a tunnel in a train, to travel in the tube, to sit in a theatre or be in any place from which it was difficult to get out quickly. In France his terror of being in a dug-out, where he was safe, was so great that he often spent a great part of the night walking about the trenches, where he was in charge. Dr. Rivers found that this state of mind in a man of thirty-four was due to some terrible experience undergone as a child and completely forgotten.

And in fact he had taken something one day at the age of four to an old rag-and-bone merchant, for which he got a half-penny. "He had been admitted through a dark, narrow passage. At the end of it was a brown spaniel. Having received his reward, the child came out alone to find the door shut. He was too small to open the door, and the dog at the other end of the passage began to growl. The child was terrified."

This incident had vanished completely from his memory, until, a short time ago, when under the care of Dr. Rivers, he dreamed of it. Curiously, it was the fact of forgetting this narrow passage incident which had left him a prey to the phobia for nearly thirty years and made him dread enclosed spaces. As soon as he had recalled it vividly in his dream the claustrophobia vanished, and he is now quite free from his fear.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KGOI SAN PO."] LUK WING-TING'S CONDITIONS.

SHANGHAI, October 14th.

The President and the Premier discussed General Luk Wing-ting's conditions that Fu Liang-tso be dismissed and that the Northern troops be withdrawn. The Premier did not approve of the conditions.

Fu Liang-tso has wired to Peking stating that his troops occupied Heng-shanhsien on the 11th inst.

CHAIRMAN OF SENATE.

Wang Cha-hsiang or Chen Kuoh-siang will be appointed Chairman of the Senate.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL LUK.

SHANGHAI, October 15th.

The Government has sent a telegram to Luk Wing-ting stating that they will order Fu Liang-tso to leave Hunan and will appoint a successor who can mediate between Peking and the South-West, and demanding that Luk cancel the Provinces' independence. If he refuses the conditions the Government will send troops to attack him.

The rumour that Hsueh Shi-ling will be appointed Tschun of Hunan is uncertain, but the Government will appoint Liu Cheng-un.

Wu Kwang-shin has wired to the Premier that Fu Liang-tso has asked him to return to Hunan.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS
AN UNREPORTED SPEECH.

[BY F. SEFTON DELMER, LATE ENGLISH LECTURER AT BERLIN UNIVERSITY.]

What do the Germans mean by "the freedom of the seas"? As their statesmen, their publicists, and their Press systematically refrain from defining it, we cannot but conclude that the real virtue of the phrase lies in its intentional indefiniteness and elasticity. "Accurate definition," said the greatest dialectician of the ancient world, "is one of the first requirements of good speaking," and it is a thousand pities that the Pop in making himself the protagonist of this ambiguous German doctrine should have forgotten this.

During my recent stay in Berlin I heard the words "Freiheit der Meere" banded about often enough, and reams of newspaper sermons were preached on the text. In a Socratic vein I asked various Germans of my acquaintance what the expression really meant, but I could never get a satisfactory answer.

In England "the man in the street" takes the term to mean freedom for the Germans to coal at our ports in times of peace and to run in and out of our harbours in the same uncontrolled fashion as before the war. The jurist, on the other hand, says that the term can evidently not apply to times of peace, but can only mean that the German wishes us to forfeit our right of search and blockade in time of war.

Count Reventlow, however, at a great public meeting in March, 1917, in the Berlin Philharmonie Hall, gave quite a different interpretation, and as every thing he said that evening had been memorised from a carefully censored manuscript, not a word of which he would have been allowed to utter unless his explanation had been in harmony with the ideas of the Government, I think I am justified in calling the following definition the official one.

"What do we Germans understand by the freedom of the seas?" he said. "Of course we do not mean by it that free use of the sea which is the common privilege of all nations in times of peace, the right to the open highways of international trade. That sort of freedom of the sea we had before the war. What we understand to-day by this doctrine is that Germany should possess such maritime territories and such naval bases that at the outbreak of a war we should be able, with our navy ready, reasonably to guarantee ourselves the command of the seas. We want such a jumping-off place for our navy as would give us a fair chance of dominating the seas and of being free of the seas during a war. (Cheers.) The inalienable possession of the Belgian seaboard is therefore a matter of life and death to us, and the man is a traitor who would faint-heartedly relinquish this coast to England. Our aim must be not only to keep what our arms have already won on this coast, but sooner or later to extend our seaboard to the south of the Straits of Calais."

Next day I searched the newspaper reports of the meeting, including Reventlow's own *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, for a reference to this passage, the most inspiring speech, but, significantly enough, I found not the slightest allusion to it. To sum up, the world at large will interpret "freedom of the seas" to mean "freedom for everybody in times of peace"; the German, with his peculiarly constructed mind, will interpret it to mean "freedom for Germany in times of war."

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THE "COCKCHAFERS" ROUTED KAISER'S PETS AND THE WELSH.

[FROM "THE MAIL'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
The story of how, on July 31st, the Welshmen shattered the Guard Fusilier Regiment, or the famous Berlin "Cockchafers," is almost pathetic, for it was a proud regiment.
The "May Beetles"—*Matkajer* is the German word—were the pets of the Kaiser, who, every year on the First of May, has sent them a little packet containing a live cockchafer with his compliments. But it takes a lot of beetles to make a meal for a beast like the Welsh Dragon, and on July 31st he ate his fill. All three battalions of the Guard Fusiliers were in the line—the first in the front system, the second in the next, and the third in support behind. They had only been in two days and were fresh, but the first two battalions simply crumpled up and disappeared before the Welsh attack, offering scarcely any resistance, and the third did little better. Of the 600 prisoners which the Welshmen took, over 500 were "Cockchafers," the remainder coming from the 9th Grenadier and the 3rd Lehr Regiments, with a few from other units.
But it was the "Cockchafers" battle. They were the *piece de resistance*. Of the 3,000 men nominally constituting the three battalions, we may probably assume that some 1,800 have actually been in the trenches. Such a regiment, in fact any regiment, can hardly have yielded over 500 prisoners, all in small detachments, until it had had at least as many killed and wounded. So what miserable remnant of them really got away, though the Regimental Commander and his Staff did succeed in bolting, it is impossible to say. We took the regimental battle headquarters on the other side of Pilken, and a very nicely appointed headquarters there had been, but with the discipline which so often characterizes German higher officers, the Commander and his Staff had moved back as soon as the trouble began. Among the unwounded officers we took was one battalion commander, but it was the regiment as a whole that suffered, and one of the younger prisoners, who had borne himself well up to that point, when he saw the masses of his comrades in the prisoners' cage and heard how many of them he had taken simply broke down and cried like a child. This hotting-out of a regiment with all its pride, was like that of the 180th at Thiepval last year, and is a truly pathetic thing.
UP AND OVER PILKEN RIDGE.
I have said that prisoners surrendered in small detachments, and that fact summarizes the story of the attack, for here the advance was just like what it was on other parts of the field. We had found the German lines unmercifully before hand, and when the attack began the Welshmen themselves say with enthusiasm that our barrage was almost perfect. In the dark of the early morning it was the men's best guide as they went forward behind it.
Just behind the actual front line the Welsh Regiment got a bunch of prisoners, and in a strongly fortified position called "Mackensen Farm," not far beyond they got more prisoners and a noble story of rockets, Verey lights, trench mortars, and such odd-trifles. On the left the Fusiliers, fighting along the south side of the rail way line to Thonout, had some trouble, and picked up a handful of prisoners at a strong position known as "Zouave House." But here, as on the right, there was nothing like a serious check all the way to Pilken village.
The whole line had, of course, to go up the slopes of the ridge, and not unreasonably, had apprehended that there might be trouble as they topped the slope and enemy machine-guns could sweep the ridge. But the trouble was never formidable. Everywhere were scattered concrete "pill-boxes" and strong points, and in some the garrisons showed real fight. But the Welshmen were not to be denied. They stalked and bombed or rushed such fortresses as they came to, all units having little independent battalions of their own, in which individuals behaved with the utmost gallantry.
"Jolie Farm," halfway through the advance on the right, yielded two machine-guns and 16 prisoners. "Rudolph Farm," with the orchard surrounding it, produced another 30. Three officers and 47 other ranks came from a clump of buildings which was a telephone exchange and regimental intelligence headquarters, and 40 more were captured in a farm by the point known as the "Iron Cross," on the other side of Pilken at the extreme easterly point of the spur of the ridge. So it was Boches, Boches all the way in small detachments or nests of "Cockchafers." Perhaps the most interesting set of specimens taken was at the ruins of a large dressing station near a regimental headquarters, where 16 wounded prisoners, too seriously hurt to be moved, were taken, and with them 22 unwounded men, who certainly were not the legitimate dressing station staff. They merely got under the Red Cross for refuge when our men came along.

THE "COCKCHAFERS" POEM.
The village of Pilken itself, which, of course, is quite non-existent as a village, offered no difficulty, but around it is one of the most magnificent trenches the Germans have ever constructed—some 10ft. across and 12ft. deep, and full of concrete structures and dug-outs of the most elaborate nature. It is really a triumph of industry, but our guns had spoiled its looks badly, and, though some parties of the enemy in it fought here and there, it offered no more formidable resistance than many other points.
In the later stages of the advance the South Wales Borderers did very fine work, and, with some Fusiliers, they carried the advance on right up to the Steenbeck. No troops, in fact, in all the battle did their job more thoroughly or with greater dash than the Welsh. They had had rather a trying time in the trenches before the attack, but it only hardened them and made them keener when the attack took place, and the Germans had a change. First came the torrent of our shells, and then the Welshmen, with rifle and bomb and bayonet. Many of the "Cockchafers" are men of fine physique, and must be good soldiers. But they met better, and were fairly smothered from the start.
Among the interesting minor booty which we found are copies of a regimental (Continued on next column.)

SPY CODES. VITAL INFORMATION IN SIMPLE LETTERS.

Remarkable disclosures of some of the ingenious methods whereby German spies in the United States convey information to the Fatherland, and how these methods may be circumvented, are made by Mr. Ralph E. Renaud.

Here, he writes in the *Tribune*, is what purports to be a news despatch from a correspondent at the capital to a journal in Sweden. The news, it relates is purposely dated some weeks ahead of when it actually occurred, but the point lies in its appearance of pristine innocence.

Washington, D.C., May 15th.—President's embargo ruling should have immediate notice. Grave situation affecting international law. Statement foreboding ruin of many neutrals. Yellow journals unifying national excitement immensely.

To any recipient, previously prepared by mail, it conveys the startling announcement that: "Pershing sails from New York June 1st." This is spelled out by the first letters of each word.
Here is another containing exactly the same information. On the surface it merely warns a firm of Swiss soapmakers that their trade will be affected by the American embargo.
New York, May 15th.—Apparently neutral's protest is thoroughly discounted and ignored. Isman hard hit. Blockade issue affects pretext for embargo on by-products, rejecting steel and vegetable oils.
With the previous message as a cue, it may be noted that in this melancholic communication to the soap world the statement that "Pershing sails from N.Y. June 1st," is conveyed by the second letters of each word.
The possible combinations are practically limitless, but continuity is the secret of them all. Consequently, to use an expressive slang word, the doubtful message must be "cribbled."—*Daily Express*.

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poem celebrating the valour of the "Cockchafers," telling how in 1899 they flew to France and desolated it, and how in this war, when called to fly over the Rhine, they took wing and Belgian ceased to exist. They, Hindenburg called to them, and they flew east and broke the Russians. Then Austria called, and south they went, and flew over the Carpathians, and how the British grabbed their teeth when the "Cockchafers" swarmed out against them. It is quite a nice poem, but it needs another verse.



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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H.K.	Leave S'PORE	Due at Marseilles	Due London
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. Y. D. FARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA
S. TOKIWA MARU (SATURDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon)
Capt. Ogura 15,150

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI and KOBE S. AKI MARU (SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500

SHANGHAI and KOBE S. KAGA MARU (MONDAY, 22nd Oct., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Kono 12,500

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE S. KATORI MARU (SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Kon 21,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE S. KASHIMA MARU (WEDNESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. Tozawa 21,000

KOBE S. YOKOHAMA MARU (SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at Noon)
Capt. Tsuruta 12,500

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For Further Information, apply to—

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
K. MOBI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,600 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PANINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$125.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TADOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 8th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE.—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung and Amping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSEPH MARU" ... TUESDAY, 16th Oct., at 9 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 18th Oct., at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... MONDAY, 22nd Oct., at Noon.
"KAISO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 31st Oct., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be found.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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ON A HOLIDAY!

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TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	Noon.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chiew	7.30 A.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	8.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Antau Ping Shan, Sai Kung	8.30 P.M.	—
Santaia, Stanley	—	—
Canton, Samohui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS	ON HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	6.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tang	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ai	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukonk	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	Except Saturdays		

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 16TH OCTOBER, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$660, buyers		\$23/- int. s/o 1917.
INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$315, buyers		\$25 for 1915
China Fire	\$50	\$131, buyers		\$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$300		\$27 for 1915
Norin Chuans	\$25	T. 110, buy.		15% int. account 1915
Union	\$100	\$800		\$60 for 1915
Yangtze	\$50	\$200, buyers		\$21 for 1915
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$72, buyers		\$10 for year ending 30/6/17
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$172, sales		\$125 for 1915
Do. Def.	\$25	\$35		6/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29, sellers		\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$84, buyers		\$12 for 1916
Malacca Sugars	\$30	\$29, sellers		4 Pa. for 1916
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$55, s. & b.		\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$118, buy.		\$23 int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Ts. 100	T. 72		Fls. 74 for year ending 30/4/16
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$80, buyers		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$90, buyers		\$3 for 4 year
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$98		\$3 int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$75	\$115		\$6.35 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$54, buyers		10 cents for 1915
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$30		\$2 for 1916
West Points	\$50	\$65		\$3 int. account 1917
OILS.				
Langkats	\$10	Ts. 14, buy.		Ts. 1 for year ending 31/10/16
Shells	\$1	107/6		1/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspian	\$1	80/-		1/2 for 1915/16
MINE.				
Kailans	\$1	40/-, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30/6/17
Raubs	\$1	\$23, sellers		None since 1910
Trench	\$1	25/-		4/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Ts. 50	T. 150, buy.		Ts. 9 for year ending 31/10/16
Kung Yik	Ts. 10	T. 151, buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30/11/16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Ts. 50	T. 351, buy.		Ts. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Ts. 50	T. 114, buy.		Ts. 8 for year ending 30/6/17
Yangtzeppoo	Ts. 5	T. 51, buy.		Nil for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneos	\$12	\$64		50 cents for 1916
China Lights	\$5	\$4.10, buyers		None since 1906
China Providents	\$10	\$74, sellers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$103, s. div. buyers		\$2 for year ending 31/7/17
Green Island Cement	\$75	\$715, buy.		40 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$473, buyers		\$3 for year ending 30/6/17
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$149		\$2 int. s/o 1917
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$23, buyers		\$1 int. s/o 1917
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10		\$1 for year ending 31/5/17
Hongkong Trams	\$10	\$6.10, sales		32% int. s/o 1917
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$31, sellers		7% for year ending 30/4/17
Do. New	\$10	\$6.00, sellers		35 cents for year ending 31/5/17
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$3, buyers		\$1.35 for 1916
Union Waterboats	\$7	\$13		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	\$15	\$54, buyers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$64, sellers		

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.60	65 p.c.	40 p.c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$12.40	25 p.c.	—
Glencaly	\$1	Oct.	\$2.60	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
Kodah	\$1	April	\$4.25	55 p.c.	—
Kempas	\$2	June	\$9.25	40 p.c.	25 p.c.
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$3.05	30 p.c.	20 p.c.
Malakoff	\$3	Dec.	\$4.60	30 p.c.	15 p.c.
New Serendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.30	25 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sandycroft	\$3	Jan.	\$4.30	30 p.c.	5 p.c.
Typh	\$10	Dec.	\$22.75	30 p.c.	10 p.c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2 7/8		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 15th

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	3/8
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/8 1/2
Credit at 4 months' sight	2/9
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/9 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	365 1/2
Credits at 4 months' sight	383
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	63 1/2
Credits at 30 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	122 1/2
ON MANILA.	
On demand—Pesos	126
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	112 1/2
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	147 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.	
On demand	4 1/2 pm.
ON SAIGON.	
On demand	4 1/2 pm.
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	63 1/2
Goverment, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 7.45
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$47.00
SILVER per oz.	44d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ... 20 cents, pieces	\$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ... 10	\$0.18
Canton ... 20	\$0.80 Discount
Canton ... 10	\$0.00

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS WEAK LUNGS CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

BROSSARD & MOPIN.

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs.

Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VEUZ ROAD, HONGKONG.

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (2 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Farnotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Belmont & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Buildings.

5, Charter Road. Tel No. 2352.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [835]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £1,900,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141]

“RECESS”

HIGH GRADE

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

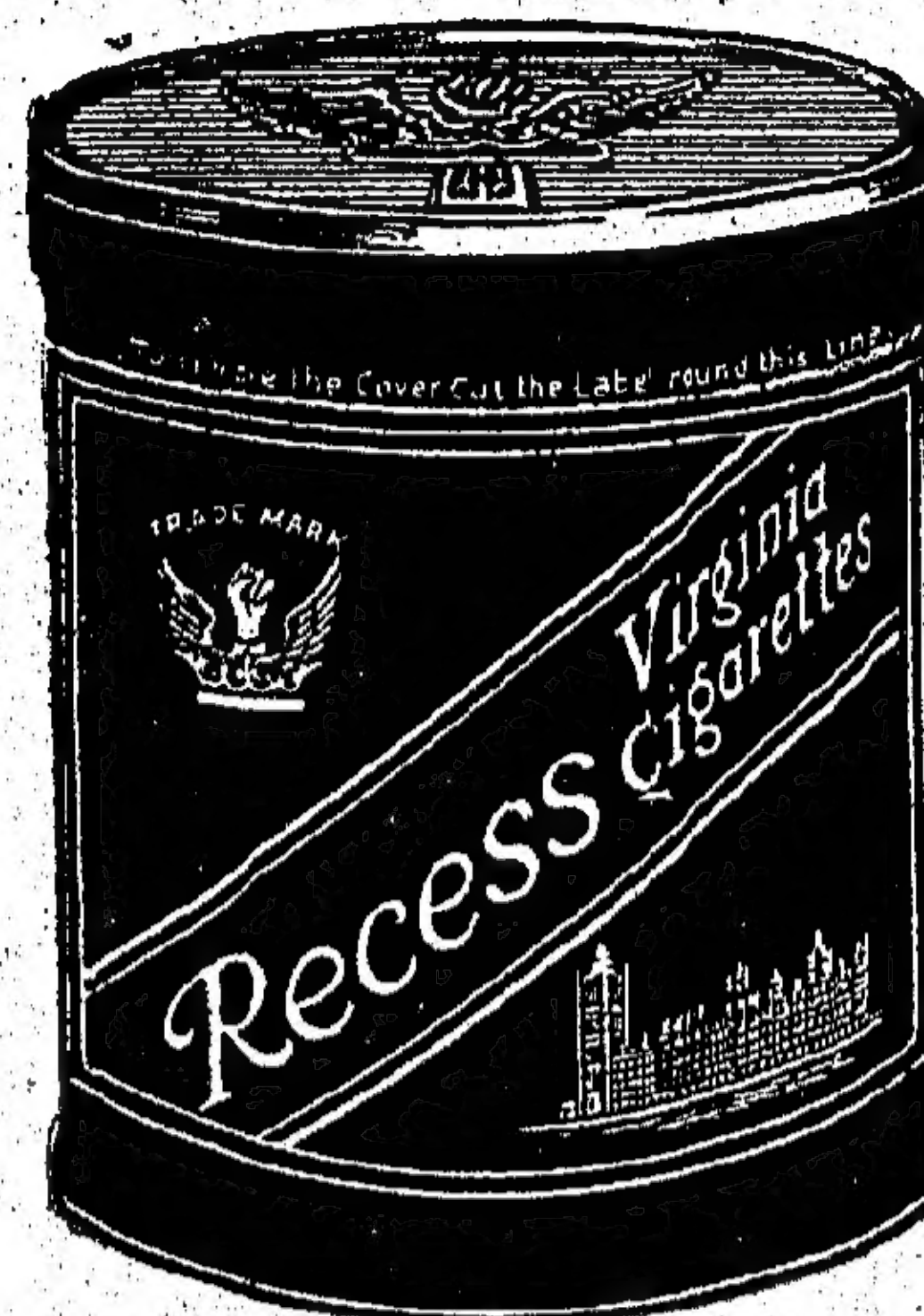
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Tins

of

50



Packed

in

Tins

of

50

Obtainable from all high grade Cigarette Stores.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.

[18]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Selling ... \$1,500,000, at 2/- \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$13,500,000

COTTON OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. F. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

F. C. Butler, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Faldutson, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHENS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " " "

" 12 " 4 " " " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [8]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 625,000

Reserve Fund ... 600,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang,

Calcutta, Hongkong, Kota Bharu, Rangoon,

Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai,

Delhi, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 17,500,000

Reserve Fund ... 5,300,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Aio, Gikan, Kagi, Kankin,

Kinkun, Makung, Pinar, Shin,

Chiku, Tachiu, Taiwan, Tainan,

Tamsui.

CHINA—ANKOW, CANTON, FOOSHOW, HAN-

KOW, KINKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW

OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE,

SOMERSET, SEMARANG & NEW YORK

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and Councils Bank, London, and

South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Com-

mercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo

China, India, Philippines, Java, Australia,

America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed

Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which

will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 8, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1917. [890]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL

MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913)

Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES, SHANGHAI, NANTING, CHIAHANG, YINGCHOW,

Wuchow, Wuhu, Anhing, Tientsin, Tainan,

Kiangsu, Soochow, Hankow, Shantung,

Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin, Peking,

Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsing